

PEACE NEWS

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2d.

**A Pacifist
COMMENTARY
Edited by
OBSERVER**

1st. Phase Ending?

THE tempo of events is now prodigious: and it is difficult not to suppose that the first phase of the war in Europe will be over by the coming spring. I say the first phase, advisedly: for the evidence is rapidly accumulating that there will be a second phase and that it will be very disconcerting to the United Nations. Unless they can achieve a basic political and military agreement with Russia within the next few weeks it seems inevitable that Russia will go her own way entirely.

Yet the signs are that the United Nations are doing nothing, in fact, to reach agreement with Russia. Possibly it is not their fault: it is possible that Stalin has rigorously rebuffed all advances, and that, in sponsoring so provocative a proceeding as sending the new comic-opera Yugoslav Government to Cairo, the United Nations are openly confessing that no positive policy is possible for them in the Balkans.

Balkan Anarchy

ANARCHY in the Balkans—not famed for order—is likely to be the most immediate consequence of the Italian surrender.

The position of the many divisions of Italian troops there is now extraordinary. They have surrendered to Britain and the USA and they are being disarmed—by the Germans. There are some not very old scores to be repaid by the natives. Think, too, of the haul the Italian equipment will be for the various guerilla bands: it will set them up in patriotic murder for years.

The Croats are occupying Dalmatia; and everything seems set for a bloody and three-cornered civil war with agrarian revolution smouldering beneath.

Confusion in Italy

IN Italy itself there may soon be utter confusion. An AP message from Berne says that "chaos inside Italy increased tonight (Sep. 12) with the German announcement of the liberation of Mussolini. There are indications that the country is approaching a state of civil war." (Eastern Daily Press, Sep. 13). The Government has surrendered, but the country is not occupied. Hitler has broken silence to announce his intention of fighting a great defensive battle in Italy, with Rommel in command: and there is no obvious reason to assume that the Germans will be quickly beaten.

"Since the German army of occupation at present largely outnumber the allied forces that have been landed farther south, the coming campaign in Italy against the Germans

RIGHT TO LIVE

DEAR Sir.—I am over 70. Every day I see young men in uniform marching along these roads, and I know that very few will have the chance of living to my age. For four years the sight has wrung my heart. What can I do about it? I wonder if all the PPU members over 70 would join with me in putting by 5s. a week till Jan. 1 for the Treasurer of the Peace News Fund? We desperately want the message "War! We say No!" to go on flaming before the world. We do not expect to have many more years here, but in those years that we shall not see, we want to feel that the living will have the right to live. Peace News will help. Yours sincerely, ELEANOR S. MARCH, Oast Barn, Limpsfield, Surrey.

That generous and touching letter speaks for itself. I have nothing to add. The writer has perfectly expressed the real purpose of the Peace News Fund.

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THE EDITOR

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Rich Nations and Poor

PERCY REDFERN writes an
Open Letter to a Labour Leader

Long ago you and I were together in the wilderness; the modern social world did not exist. Old people went to the workhouse; when their men were unemployed, wives went out cleaning and washing, or they begged. There was no Labour Party; England was governed from above. And we stood at street corners, calling on the poor to ask for justice, and on all citizens to find in fellowship a desirable world. And few stopped to listen.

I am in the wilderness still; but through the social transformation, you have become a man of power. You are now an old Parliamentary hand, and in the Government. In your department what you say goes. I wonder if my voice can reach you now!

YOU were never, I think, a pacifist; and where it does not exist, I will not pretend to suggest common ground. I will start at a point agreed. You have just said that war is "a loathsome business."

Always you have stood for more equality, for abolishing class distinctions, and for the "levelling up" the poor. Like myself, in the name of international democracy in one branch or another, you have grasped the hands of men and women from every land in Europe. From this faith I know you do not mean to go back.

You believe, indeed, that you are still going forward. You are assisting (you say) to defeat war, to assert international rights and keep the way open to equalitarian democracy. Well, I am not immersed in that immense tide of anger and destructive passion which I see surging around Parliament and the press. For good or ill, I am detached. And from my point of view it seems just as likely that

you are only being carried into what W. H. Chamberlin has suspected to be a disastrous, downward swirl of our civilization in a vortex of wars and revolutions.

Duty to Ourselves

However, neither you nor I can see with history's eyes. In our day and place, we can only stand for the best that we feel and know. You agree that war is hateful. So, apparently, does the average man; for today you may hear him in public places rejoicing less for victory than because he sees the end of the war in sight.

If that end can be hastened, with good hope of a solid peace very different from the proved failure of 1919, then no doubt you would agree that only a fool or a knave would draw the terrible conflict out. Well, I am going to suggest that the quickest peace may also be the best peace, and—which looks like a platitude—that to support both is a duty to ourselves.

At present you continually declare that we can only have a good

peace when Hitlerism is rooted out. We know what you mean; but are you making yourself so plain as to disarm opposition among those of our enemies who were once our friends? To them, very possibly, Hitlerism may signify first of all, national unity, full employment, winter help, family endowment, mass holidays, and other things not at all to be ruthlessly got rid of.

I am no authority on Hitlerism; and it was only as a casual tourist that in 1937 I visited an official Fascist exhibition in Rome. I saw young boys standing sentry, armed with rifles, which to me was offensive and silly. But in delightful pavilions I saw, also, how (as not before) hygiene and health among the masses were being made triumphant over disease.

It seems to me that we should assist a more rapid and true peace if we established it beyond dispute that no peace of ours would take away from any of these good things.

As Others See Us

Let me put another aspect. Though we go to these countries with bombs, we go (we say) as liberators. We mean to do their peoples good. Is it not odd, then, that they so continue to fight against us?

Do they see us only as unimaginative imperialists who, having gained a vastly unfair share of the world by war, and having added to that swollen empire at their expense, now would punish them for attempting the same course? Do they suppose that we, having thus attained to great possessions, merely want to push them back into a more intolerable poverty?

You will say they are deceived; but bombing cities which have just demonstrated for peace will hardly show our better intentions. We have a tougher job—to defeat the cynicism in the facts that nations already rich in lands and resources naturally do not want more war; that populous but confined nations as naturally are aggressive; and that it is because of their poverty that the poor make trouble and are damned for it by the rich.

Here is the problem. Victory alone will not solve it. Indeed, triumphant Might very dangerously may suppress it. I see no way out except in so changing our minds as to go far beyond the Atlantic Charter, and offer the same justice and fellowship between present enemies and ourselves as at the street corners we successfully demanded between our own rich and poor. An offer extending to an economic union, absolutely mutual.

Unless we can succeed in this course, it seems evident that peace will be, first delayed, and then insecure.

What! With Hitler?

But I hear you say: What! Shake hands with Hitler? Well, "war is loathsome"; yet I have heard you prefer it as "the lesser of two evils."

But I do not pretend to say how and with whom you should negotiate. That is politics and your business. All I contend for is what stands to me as moral truth, being certain that somehow politics must serve moral truth, or betray us into misery and death.

Will you object that what I call moral truth is fine, but impractical? If so, I will remind you that so we were told, long ago, at the street corners. We were unmoved, and history has proved us right.

Now is your great historical moment to show that the same spirit of equity, unity, and co-operation can triumph between nations—enemy nations! These things are as heaven above the hell of war; and I beg you to fight for them now, and give us swiftly a sure peace.

(Continued on page 2)

may well be far more intense than any fighting that has been experienced in forcing Italy to her knees" (Times, Sep. 13).

"According to Plan"?

MEANWHILE, the Russian advance is spectacular; but even there nothing indicates that the German armies are beaten in any decisive sense. It looks as though they are really "withdrawing according to plan," and it is quite possible that, without any hint of agreement between them, the Russian and the German strategy may practically coincide. The Russians may go on, or hold on, till the Germans are cleared of Russian territory, and then lapse into non-belligerency. It is indeed remarkable that one so closely in touch with President Roosevelt as Mr. Harry Hopkins should have said publicly:

"Russia, the keystone of the war, is still fighting grimly. If we lose her, I do not believe for one moment that we will lose the war, but I would change my predictions about the time of victory then."

The New Statesman (Sep. 11) comments on this statement:

"That Stalin would adopt an independent course of policy, which might mean that he would cease to fight actively against the Germans when they are driven from Russia, if he still has no agreement with Britain and America, seems to us possible and entirely intelligible."

Second Front Needs

THE issue is down to brass tacks.

If Britain and America really want Russia to stay in the war—and Mr. Harry Hopkins gives the cogent reason why they should—then a Second Front in Europe is absolutely imperative, and absolutely urgent. It is a physical impossibility (for reasons of shipping space) to maintain what the Russians mean by a Second Front in Italy. It is possible only by invading France or the Low Countries. Says the Economist (Sep. 11):

"The Russian call for the Second Front which has begun again at the time of the Soviet's most sweeping victories springs from a double conviction, that co-ordinated action can win the war this year and that another year of fighting is almost physically impossible."

There is no sign that action is being consciously co-ordinated. The time for

that is past. Quebec was virtually an ultimatum from Russia to USA and Britain. Whether the response to it is Yes or No will be clear in the next few weeks. The Soviet delegation to the TUC made crystal clear what is required: "operations which divert one-third or at least one-fourth of the German forces from the Eastern front."

Oriental Triangle

IT seems a far cry to China. But the tense situation between Russia and the Allies is reflected there. On Aug. 6 10,000 Communist troops attacked Central Government forces in Southern Shantung.

"The Central Government has been aggrieved because the Communists illegally maintain their own armies and collect taxes. The Communists refuse to change until their minority rights are guaranteed by a constitutional assembly which Central Government officials have said will be assembled shortly after the war. It is believed that the Chungking Communist representative, General Chou Enlai, carried reports about the Central Government's present attitude when he proceeded to the Communist capital in the north-west two months ago" (News-Chronicle, Sep. 9).

It suggests that the not very distant future will see a three-cornered struggle in China too. Chiang Kai-Shek, with American and British aid, against Japan, and also against the Communists; the Communists, with Russian aid, against Japan and Chiang Kai-Shek and USA and Britain; Japan against America, Britain, Chiang Kai-Shek, the Communists, and the Russians. Into such strange constellations, I believe, this fantastic war is doomed to evolve.

No Peace For Youth

IN his speech at Harvard on Sep. 6 Mr. Churchill said:

"But to the youth of America, as to the youth of all Britain, I say: 'You cannot stop. There is no halting-place at this point. We have now reached a point in the journey where there can be no pause. We must go on. It must be world anarchy or world order.'"

It is true. But Hitler might say, and probably did say, the same to German youth. And Stalin says it to Russian youth. These great abstract phrases are, in fact, very perilous.

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Thoughts on the Armistice

THE conclusion by the Italian Government of an armistice on the terms of "unconditional surrender" is a pertinent reminder that pacifism cannot be translated into terms of immediate policy, without creating misunderstanding among non-pacifists and illusion among pacifists. Those who argued that the demand for "unconditional surrender" was pragmatically foolish are contradicted by the event. The tough-minded can triumph over the tender-minded. See, their policy works, they say. Who can deny it?

The irrelevance of Pacifism to the immediate issues of war policy once the war-process has begun—and the war-process began long before September, 1939—is hard for some pacifists to stomach. Pacifism that is irrelevant to immediate policy seems to them to have only a dubious or shadowy kind of existence. This is a pity, because it distracts the energies of the movement from concentrating upon the discovery of a line of distinctive action that has a real chance of being effective—in the long run. It is, we believe, with the long run only that Pacifism, as Pacifism, can be concerned.

Bishop Gore wrote in "Christ and Society":

"If history cannot rightly be said to be a cordial for drooping spirits, if its study tends to pessimism as easily as optimism, at least it is a powerful stimulus to the sense of responsibility. It is full of examples of the cause of the Kingdom of God being won or lost by the courage or cowardice of those in each generation who at least see what the purpose of the Kingdom of God must be."

That puts the crux of the matter in Christian terms; and there may be no other than religious terms in which it can be put. For the root of the cleavage between the pacifists who cling to the relevance of pacifism, as pacifism, to large-scale politics at all times and seasons, and those who are prepared to admit its frequent irrelevance is a cleavage between their conceptions of the nature of Man.

The former believe that man is naturally good and that it is only some temporal accident, some ephemeral misfortune of institutions, which prevents him from entering into his heritage of natural peace.

The latter are not so sure. They believe rather in what is implied in the Christian dogma of original sin. And they arrive at this belief, not so much by a survey of human history—though that is pretty conclusive—as by an insight into their own natures. They know by their own experience that Egoism is something which takes a lot of watching. Its righteous disguises are Protean. And they say to themselves that if they, who have at least learned to be aware of its technique, find the primitive Egoism of man such a tough customer in themselves, it is rather too much to expect that the actions of the mass-society, composed of individuals who are ignorant of the operations of Egoism, will be creative of peace.

Those who hold the second view will never be satisfied that large-scale Pacifism is not an illusion until they are satisfied that they are capable of peace themselves. For them therefore that is the vital issue. Can they prove beyond a peradventure, that Man is capable of peace, in the only field of experience of which they can be certain: namely, in themselves? If they cannot, then large-scale Pacifism is a self-deception. Large-scale "peace" may come. War may be abolished. But the society of peace will be as far to seek as ever. For the society of peace can never be other than a society of individuals who are capable of peace.

To be capable of peace. It is pathetic how many men indulge the illusion that they are, simply because they have lived undisturbed in a society which was not engaged in overt war.

The Changing Shape of War

by ROBERT LEAKEY

To anticipate what will happen when hostilities cease is clearly essential to pacifists if they are to make the most of the opportunities to further their cause which the event will throw up. Although that time is perhaps still a long way ahead, one big change has happened in the character of war which shows which way the wind is blowing. That is the growing importance of engineers over Service men in modern war.

CONSIDER the complete dependence of fighting men on the tools they fight with. An air pilot, however skilful or brave he may be, cannot win his battle if his plane is inferior to that of his enemy and will not fly faster or higher, or shoot more pounds' weight of bullets per second. The same applies, to a lesser extent, to every other weapon used in war, the technical superiority of the weapon being the deciding factor nearly every time.

To see how this point is unconsciously realized by the public one has only to look at the newspaper reports of a battle and note the importance given to plane, ship, and tank casualties compared with human losses, which are seldom, if ever, mentioned. It is as if they did not matter. "Fall of Italy saves us months of aircraft work," said the Evening News on Sep. 9.

In modern industry machines weave the cloth, cut the metal to do the work, whilst man simply serves the machines to keep them fed and running. The same thing is happening in modern war.

Bombs and shells do the destruction they were designed to do, while man's role is confined to servicing and feeding the machinery that delivers them, and his war is becoming more a matter of machine manipulation than what could be described as fighting. Things like torpedoes, shells, and mines are machinery that fight battles on their own with their operators comparatively remote from danger.

The tendency of war machinery is to become even more like this. Future development may see wireless-controlled planes doing their bombing without the need of pilots, for machinery nearly always surpasses man's skill in making and doing things, and this applies also where human slaughter is concerned.

Battle of the Factories

In modern mechanical war, fighting such as took place in the Battle of Britain is won or lost years before in the design offices and factories that produce the machines taking part. In fact, one can have a good idea of who is going to win the war by seeing which side has the better engineering industry and the more advanced technical development—not which side has the bigger armies.

In a Women's Prison

IN "Prison for Women" (Prison Medical Reform Council, 4d.) five women, headed by Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, write of their personal experiences in Holloway Prison. They all tell the same story of dirt and insanitary conditions, and emphasize the utter inadequacy of medical attention. The medical examination on entry into prison appears to be a complete farce.

Is there any reason why a prison should not be kept as scrupulously clean as a hospital or any other institution? I suppose the answer would be that the prisoners themselves do the work; therefore the remedy lies with them. That being so, it is vitally important that such work should be organized and supervised by those who have the highest standard of cleanliness.

While deploring the filthy conditions we must not forget that the dirt and insanitariness which are such a torture to the woman CO are not so distasteful to the average woman prisoner. Unfortunately, it is true that the stench from the WCs and the unclean personal habits have, more often than not, been a familiar part of her everyday life.

As penal reformers we plead for conditions which are calculated to reform the prisoner, but the woman CO has to remember that she herself is not "in" for reform. She admits of no reform. She is where she is simply because her conscience bade her act in a way contrary to the law of the State.

I would recommend all women pacifists to read this pamphlet, and, as Ethel Mannin suggests in her introduction, I sincerely hope all prison Governors, officers, and visitors will read it also.

MARY GAMBLE

If Hitler loses this war, I prophesy that historians will prove it was because he started preparing too early and in the old-fashioned military way—of which his youth movements formed a big part—and that the young men who might have designed better weapons than those of his enemies were encouraged and conscripted into the army.

By the same analogy one might say that Britain and America were better prepared for this war because they had (unintentionally) allowed youth to fill the engineering and other factories, instead of encouraging or forcing them to join what I term the "anti-social services." It is also not surprising that Churchill and other political leaders did not appreciate this point, since so many of them have the old-fashioned military background, and so few, if any, are engineers.

Pointer to the Future

The fact that the makers of the tools are becoming so much more important than the users gives us useful pointers to the direction in which policy is likely to turn, if our present war-minded leaders still have control after the war. It seems to me that our huge engineering industry is likely to be brought far more under martial control (or military law) than it is now, in wartime.

Just as a large percentage of the RAF are "Penguins," or are confined to the ground serving the machines, so from this beginning even larger sections of the non-combatant people dealing with war tools will come under martial control. It will mean that the severe disciplinary conditions—virtually State slavery—to which the men in the Forces are subject will spread into the factories.

Trade Unions will probably be dissolved, strikes will be treated as mutiny, and the private manufacture of armaments will give place to State control. Education of a sort will also be boosted to the utmost, because technical development is based on long training.

Wars Begin Earlier

Another effect of the dominance of engineering in war is the lengthening of the period of war preparation. Consider the time it takes to make a designer, planning engineer, tool-maker, or any of the other trades that come under the heading of engineer, and the almost insignificant time it takes to teach someone to drive the car their brains and skill produced. Good design makes for easy

WORDS OF PEACE—38

Serenity

Major Erskine Childers, shot by Sinn Fein Government, 1922, wrote in a letter to his wife:

If only I can die knowing that my death would somehow, I know not how, save the lives of others, and arrest this policy of executions. Serenity; yes, I have that at last, if never before. Aequanimitas—what an infinity that expresses—faith, hope, holiness, resignation, and good will to all. I see big forces rending and at the same time moulding our people in affliction.

I die full of intense love for Ireland. I hope, one day, my good name will be cleared in England. I felt what Churchill said about my "hatred and malice" against England. How well he knew it was not true! What line I ever spoke or wrote justifies the charge? I die loving England and passionately praying that she may change completely and finally towards Ireland.

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handling of the finished products, and this applies more to war weapons than any other goods.

With mechanized war involving such lengthy preparation, factories will be the first line of defence, and "peace" will become a non-killing war of fierce rivalry to be more technically advanced than the potential enemies. This will mean that large sections of the population will be on a permanent war basis years before the politicians have even sorted out who the enemy is to be!

Consider now what effect all this will have on attempts at disarmament. It is one thing persuading a man as to the futility of putting on a uniform and killing his neighbour, but it may be quite another thing to persuade someone to cease practising his trade and means of livelihood, which will have to happen if factories are to be restricted to making peace products only.

Engineers More Bellifist

That engineers are likely to be more pacifist in outlook than soldiers is in my experience far from true. Their wages and living comforts are better, and the horrors which their products bring to humanity seldom disturb their conscience. Against this, the "anti-social" has only his uniform, and the traditional prestige of the profession, which is enamoured of the risks, excitement, and comparative hardships of the job.

The lack of these elements in the engineer's life detracts from any glamour or sense of importance it may have. But if it were necessary, the authorities could introduce some of these by fostering factory tradition in the same way as the army fosters regimental tradition.

Taking Glamour from War

The effect of mechanization on the "anti-social" may perhaps be more encouraging from the pacifist point of view, because it is removing some of the main attractions war had for him. A pilot with a lot of victories to his credit, for instance, will owe his successes more to the makers of his machine than to his own skill and daring, because the better the machine the less skill required to use it. The time is coming also when the nicely uniformed captain or soldier will be subordinated, in the importance of his war work, to the pallid youth on the drawing board and the overalled mechanic in the tool shop.

Even time-honoured qualities like courage and bravery which won battles in the past are becoming superfluous, and even a menace in war. Fear, which makes one dive for shelter in an air raid, is more essential than the courage to brave the bombs and risk being a loss to the nation's manpower. Bravery will make a pilot engage a better equipped machine than his own, with the result that he loses the man's machine hours spent on its manufacture, as well as increasing the enemy's morale in the same proportion as he decreases that of his own side; for nothing lowers a fighting man's morale more than to know he is going into battle serving inferior machines. A brave pilot may also fight on till his petrol runs out, with the same result.

Machinery in war, as in the factories, is rapidly reducing the position of its user to that of its servant, and it is this changing shape of war that we must watch in "Planning the Peace." "Know your enemy" therefore; know war, and be prepared for what may come in its wake.

PACIFIST COMMENTARY (Continued from page one)

Mr. Churchill's thesis was that America and Britain are fighting now to establish world order, and that, when established, it could be preserved only if the present Anglo-American "mix-up" were preserved.

Tyranny - Whose?

WORLD order, then, is what we are fighting for. OK by us, as the Basic English saying goes. Then Mr. Churchill went on to say what we are fighting against. "Tyranny is our foe, whatever trappings or disguise it wears, whatever language it speaks, be it external or internal. We must, for ever be on our guard, ever mobilized and vigilant, always ready to spring at its throat."

Tyranny, then, is what we are fighting against. OK by us, again. World-order without tyranny, external or internal, is the order of the day. But what is tyranny? Who decides? The Indians say that British rule in India is tyranny. No, says Mr. Churchill, India is the brightest jewel in the British tiara; and "we hold our own."

As Russia Sees it

STILL more to the point is Russia. Is Russia a tyranny? Up to July 1941 Mr. Churchill said it was, loud and often. He will probably live to say it again.

What, then, did Mr. Churchill mean? If America and Britain are united, and determined to preserve world-order, world-order will be preserved. But will it? There is this snag about tyranny. "Tyranny is the foe," at whose throat Anglo-America must always be ready to spring. Tyranny—"external or internal," mark you.

Russia cannot fail to read that speech as an appeal for British-American post-war unity to spring at the throat of Russia. I am not suggesting that that is what Mr. Churchill meant. Nobody knows what Mr. Churchill meant. Probably not Mr. Churchill himself. But that is what Russia will suppose he means.

Marx and Mr. Churchill

FOR that is what Russia believes he has meant all along. Mr. Churchill is not, in Stalin's mind, what he is in ours. For Stalin, he and President Roosevelt are simply the mouthpieces of Capitalism. And for Stalin, rightly or wrongly, there are no deadlier enemies than Capitalism and Communism. For Stalin, Mr. Churchill in his Harvard speech is only saying the words allotted to him by Marxist destiny. Mr. Churchill may be sublimely unconscious of the source of the inspiration under which he speaks. Stalin is not.

Stalin will read in the Harvard speech the pattern of World War-III, as Marxism prophesies it must be. That does not mean it necessarily will be. But Mr. Churchill has done his bit.

Community and the Peace Movement

By IVOR EDWARDS

The word "Community" is one which is coming uppermost in present pacifist discussion. Rightly so. Not only does the idea become a historical necessity as Totalitarianism, like a Dead Sea, seeps through the national walls of country after country, but it must also solve a more immediate problem which will arise after the war—the unemployment of pacifists.

There will be "closed doors" everywhere (except for the privileged few who have been told that their posts will be open for them after the war). The press will be pledged to support those who have "served their country," and if unemployment should prove to be on a large scale, then the attack will be turned against pacifists who are employed.

Community units must be organized by some pacifist bodies now, in readiness for those who will have to face such a prospect. The FAU had such a movement afoot for its own members; but the matter never seems to have come to a head.

Letters to the Editor

Owing to the large number of claims on our severely limited space, correspondents are urged to keep their letters very brief and preferably under 250 words.

Friends' Testimony

I SEE that in your issue of Aug. 27 Laurence Housman seems to drag in the history of Seventeenth Century Quakerism to support laxity in marital relationships. This I consider a gross misrepresentation.

It is perfectly true that the simple and beautiful marriage ceremony which is still used in the Society of Friends was not recognized by Church or State for more than a quarter of a century, and that the children of these marriages were, in the eyes of the law, illegitimate. This, however, made the early Friends all the more scrupulous to avoid anything that could be mistaken for laxity.

Even now, when my friend Laurence Housman wishes to get married in a Friends' Meeting House, he will find it much more difficult to do so than in any other place of worship! There will be a great deal of what will appear to him to be "red tape" in the preliminary arrangement before the wedding can take place. The explanation is that it was absolutely necessary to prove that the Quakers regarded marriage as a holy sacrament. They appointed their own registrars, and when the authorities took over the Quaker registers they found that they had been kept much more accurately than the parish registers.

One more word. If my friend Laurence Housman regards the marriage ceremony as a convention, I shall not quarrel with him over that. But absolute loyalty between the father and mother of a family is no convention. Without it "family life" is a mockery.

(Dr.) E. VIPONT BROWN

Manchester.

International Law

The proposal of Ithel Davies, in his article on International Law, that the law should bind individuals not Governments, receives striking confirmation from the history of the United States.

At the time of the Union national feeling was still strong. Men thought of themselves as Virginians or Georgians or Pennsylvanians, rather than as Americans. When in 1787 the Convention that was drafting the Federal Constitution came to the question of the enforcement of the powers of the Federation, opinion was divided, the majority at first thinking that military force should be used. Virginia proposed that Congress should have power to "call forth the force of the Union against any member . . . failing to fulfil its duty." It was realised however that such a practice would in fact involve civil war and destroy the union, and wiser counsels prevailed. As the result of further discussion it was decided that government should not act upon the States but directly upon the people in the States.

As Madison wrote to Jefferson: "A voluntary observance of the Federal Law by all the members could never be hoped for. A compulsive one could never be reduced to practice, and if it could, involve equal calamities to the innocent and the guilty, and in general a scene resembling much more a civil war than the administration of a regular government." Federal Law is therefore enforced upon individuals by the Federal Courts throughout the Union, while the State laws are enforced by State courts and State police. The example of the United States might well be followed on a wider scale.

HAROLD F. BING

"Hollyside," Brockweir, nr. Chepstow, Mon.

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The new Utopia offers a world of ease and comfort, to travel about, to listen to the wireless, to go to the cinema; television will be here. Success, "the bitch goddess" (as Wm. James calls her), has come bringing such luxuries to the super-races.

LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS

Amid this darkness there must shine a light from this "New England" that must be set up by pacifists for pacifists—men and women who refuse not only to sanction war, but refuse to sanction the causes of war; a people who believe that the nails from the cross of Christ should have a better resting place than in the helmet of Constantine; who are determined to safeguard culture and spiritual values while totalitarianism passes through its wild adolescence.

These centres should arise out of the early "communities" which were set up to help unemployed pacifists. They must point the way to true Communism which is a historical imperative, based on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man; a way which will not arrive logically through Marxism, Leninism, Stalinism, Churchillism, or Rooseveltism: the problem is as much one of ethics as of economics.

SOME OF THE OBSTACLES

Unfortunately, there are many difficulties which may hold up the establishing of these units. Generally they fall under the two big questions, Where? and How? There are innumerable obstacles.

Which part of the country? Grouped or isolated? Initial capital? Are there to be shares, and if so are the joint-stock holders to share out the profits on a percentage basis, etc.? Is each unit to specialize in a particular form of production, and between them are they to aim as far as possible at self-sufficiency?

Is the machine to be accepted as the technical benefactor that will make for an increase of leisure-time; or do pacifists still hold that we must go back to the "loin-cloth"? Are skilled craftsmen, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers to find their right place in this society, and are the artist and the furniture maker to work in conjunction with them; or are the abuses of the machine to remain with its blessings?

The discovery of using coke instead of charcoal for smelting purposes initiated the race for bigger and uglier monsters; and ever since the steel Galatea has run amok and trampled all those that would have stopped her. When Galatea has been checked and fitted into society the artist will come to his own as an integral part of the community; that will be the real criterion of progress.

How is the problem of education to be tackled—curriculum, functions, school-hours, subject matter, etc.?

These questions barely touch the problem, but they are a few of many questions that will have to be solved if such communities are to come into being; and particularly if they are to become "historically conscious."

THE POPE'S PEACE APPEAL

THE speech delivered by the Pope on September 1, which has turned the thoughts of the man-in-the-street towards peace—if but for a fleeting moment—presents us with an important opportunity to make a concerted effort in the Armistice Campaign, echoing the Pope's appeal "not to let the year end with destruction, but to begin fraternal reconciliation."

Already the speech has had a welcome reaction in the United States, where Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, who may be considered as a representative American, has expressed his support for the Pope's words and asked that President Roosevelt should appeal on similar lines to the peoples of Europe. It is clear that Senator Wheeler is looking at the European situation, not through the distorting mirror of "total victory" but with a considerable degree of realism, as is apparent from his letter: "I fully believe that you, as a champion of democracy and an opponent of totalitarianism, can now bring about peace in Europe and establish democracy throughout that war-torn continent."

It is incumbent upon us to make an organized attempt to reach the public throughout the country NOW. Some pacifists believe that the man-in-the-street is either "heart and soul behind the war effort" or almost wholly apathetic to efforts to end the war. His Holiness, who is in a position to make a fairly accurate estimate, says on the other hand: "In every nation aversion to total war is increasing as this most terrible and devastating of all wars is reaching its culmination. The peoples after such sufferings desire only

peace, bread, and work." The order is, I think, significant.

May I urge, therefore, as the machinery of the Armistice Campaign is in being in many parts of the country, that Groups, Regions, and Areas should make a concerted effort on the basis of the Pope's speech, for "Peace by the End of the Year."

Incidentally, could not the Armistice Committee recommend strongly to the movement a concerted "Peace Week" or "Day" on these lines? Such an effort would be largely a test, but it would undoubtedly yield much valuable experience. I also put forward, for consideration, the feasibility of Groups contacting local Catholic opinion on the issue. It would be surprising if it remained entirely unaffected by the words of the "Sovereign Pontiff."

G. F. BLIGH

206 Derbyshire Lane W.,
Stretford, Lancs.

Lloyd George's Warning

Following is part of a letter from Dr. Alex Wood published in the Cambridge Daily News, Aug. 17. The quotation from Lloyd George is particularly useful in view of the Pope's broadcast appeal (on Sept. 1) for a generous peace and the suggestions, in press comments, that a just peace can only follow unconditional surrender of the enemy.

"THE real argument against unconditional surrender is not based upon the deserts of Italy or Germany, whatever these may be. It rests on two convictions: (1) That an offer of reasonable terms is likely to shorten the war; (2) that a settlement reached by negotiation is more likely to be permanent."

"It is idle to suppose that any settlement imposed by the victors will ever teach the losers that war does not pay. It will always appear on the short run that it has paid the victors, and it will always seem that in slightly different circumstances and but for certain mistakes, the vanquished would have been the victors."

"Those who are concerned for the future of Europe would do well to ponder the following quotation from the secret memorandum addressed by Mr. Lloyd George to the members of the Versailles Conference in March, 1919: "To my mind, it is idle to endeavour to impose a permanent limitation of armaments on Germany, unless we are prepared similarly to impose a limitation on ourselves. You may strip Germany of her colonies, reduce her armaments to a mere police force and her navy to that of a fifth-rate Power, all the same, if she feels that she has been unjustly treated in the peace of 1919, she will find means of exacting retribution from her conquerors. Injustice, arrogance displayed in the hour of triumph will never be forgotten or forgiven."

THE basis of the Peace Pledge Union is the following pledge which is signed by each member:

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER.
The address to which new signatures of the pledge should be sent, and from which further particulars may be obtained is:

★ PPU HEADQUARTERS, ★

Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

C.B.C.O.

by Dr. Alex Wood

AMONG all the pacifist organizations none has been more sure of its war-time tasks and none has tackled them more effectively than the CBCO. Its consistent and uncompromising stand for the rights of conscience and the fair treatment of COs has won for it the respect of all who care for these things. It has never claimed a privileged position for the CO, but it has been insistent that he should receive his full legal rights, and that where the law fails to achieve the declared intentions of the legislators it should be amended.

The Board draws no distinction between "absolutists" and "alternativists." COs in the RAMC or the Noncombatant Corps of the Army, or on land work, or Civil Defence, or in prison because they will do none of these things—all receive equal consideration. If an objector, man or woman, has felt the "grip" of conscience, no other qualification is necessary.

The Board functions from day to day on the second floor of Dick Sheppard House, and here its staff deal with an unending series of personal calls, telephone calls and correspondence.

Most of the interviewing of the COs in trouble and the supervision of their cases is done by Nancy Browne, to whom no case ever ceases to be a person. Her knowledge of religious sects is unrivalled and her sympathy, shrewdness and wisdom have been freely placed at the disposal of thousands of COs by letter, by phone and by personal interview.

The work of public relations falls on Joe Brayshaw, who has brought to it the necessary admixture of persistence and tact. He has to be in constant touch with the War Office, the Ministry of Labour, Members of Parliament, etc., to preserve for the Board their confidence and respect, and yet to wring concessions from the Government Departments and enlist from the MPs their interest and sympathetic action on behalf of men and women from whom they differ profoundly and whom they often cannot even understand. To him also is largely due the credit for the excellent regional machinery which the Board has developed.

Denis Hayes is the legal expert on the staff who keeps in touch with the Board's honorary legal advisers and endeavours to make clear to the lay mind the true meaning and implications of the complicated mass of legislation, military and civil, in which the CO is enmeshed. To this work he brings a trained legal mind and much acumen. But other duties fall on him as well. His main responsibility is for the Board's publications, and he has made quite a reputation as editor of that lively and fresh little paper, the Bulletin.

The premises in which the staff and their team of assistants function are not at all commensurate with the volume and importance of the work they do. Some idea at least of the volume of the work will be given if I say that on the day on which this is written, at a comparatively quiet period of the year, the business has included 74 letters, 18 personal interviews, and 20 telephone conversations. Multiply these figures by the number of working days in the year, and you will realize the continuous pressure under which the work is done.

September 19-26 is being observed throughout the pacifist movement as CO Week, and the constituent bodies represented on the Board are going to remember what we all owe to the Board and its staff. For the work so efficiently and cheerfully done for COs is done on our behalf, and the PPU and the whole pacifist movement must acknowledge its debt to the Board and its responsibility for the essential financial support.

Here At Last ! C.O. WEEK

19th - 26th September

- ★ Send a donation to the CBCO Treasurer
- ★ Ask for a special souvenir receipt
- ★ Arrange to attend meetings in your district

Please help the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors, 6 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1. Euston 5501

Open-Air Meetings

I should like to express my complete agreement with Bernard Taylor's letter on Hyde Park meetings, and particularly to emphasize his plea to sympathizers to refrain from intervention. Our friends are often our worst enemies at open-air meetings, since strong partisanship almost invariably leads to noisy arguments and sometimes to real disorder. The experienced speaker knows how to deal with hecklers and the novice is far more likely to be disconcerted than helped by a quarrel between members of the crowd.

SYBIL MORRISON

Redcap, Greenstreet Green, Farnborough, Kent.

W.R.I. Council Meeting

Food Sent to Subject Europe

"In the first quarter of this year well over 30,000 tons of Red Cross relief parcels for prisoners of war or civilian internees left Geneva. Steps are being taken to ensure larger and more regular consignments of parcels to non-interred civilians as it has been found that trial parcels sent to non-interred British, Norwegian, Polish, Dutch, Czechoslovak, French, and Belgian subjects have reached them."

SWISS radio was given by Reuter as the source of this important dispatch, quoted in The Times, Sep. 9. It is often argued that prisoners of war constitute, by reason of their grouping together and total lack of resources, a special case for relief purposes. The success of this marginal relief for non-interred civilians is the best comment.

The Times and M. Guardian Special Correspondent in Smyrna says (Sep. 8) that "the physical strain resulting from food scarcity and hardships is becoming alarming again, especially in the Greek mainland and the islands closer to Greece. In fact, food and economic conditions in continental Greece and the Cyclades are becoming so bad that unless Greece is delivered soon or some means are devised to send more regular and substantial assistance, a disastrous situation may arise next winter worse than that of the winter of 1941. Appeals from Greece are most urgent and desperate."

The correspondent states that the Swedish relief ships have been irregular in their arrival and that the daily bread ration in Athens has been reduced from 60 to 40 grammes.

Because of transport difficulties, the report adds, "no supplies from the rural districts reached the city, and the population has been reduced to eating only an insufficient bread ration and boiled vegetables. The population, having already sold all their possessions—houses, furniture, jewellery, and even clothes—to get the most essential commodities, are now reduced to utter destitution."

Following Prof. Cammaerts' address, the Manchester Reform Club sent a message asking the Government to reconsider its attitude to controlled food relief for Belgium. Next day, Sep. 1, the Manchester Guardian, in a leader under the title "An Urgent Need," said the case put by Professor Cammaerts "with such quiet force is unanswerable, and it is little to our credit that our Government has not accepted it long ago."

C.O. WEEK

Next week is CO Week. Meetings will be held in different parts of the country to show the fellow-feeling of all types of COs and to remove any charge of intolerance with the points of view of others.

The second object of CO Week is to provide the funds necessary for the work of the CBCO to be continued. This is an opportune time for such an appeal as all kinds of problems have crowded in upon the Central Board in the last weeks.

Money is needed to fight "cat and mouse" in the Army, to obtain a fair deal for "fire-watch" COs, and to provide an effective advice service for all COs facing the perplexing questions of today. Please help by supporting your local meetings and by sending a donation to the Treasurer, CBCO, 6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

LAURENCE TARR, of Hornechurch (and a former member of the Urban District Council), was on Sep. 7 sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment at West Ham Police Court for refusing to be conscripted for fire-watching, though performing voluntary service.

This is his fourth prosecution, but on the other occasions optional fines were given, and paid anonymously. He is now over sixty and has given a lifetime of public service.

During the last war he was unconditionally registered as a CO and worked for the Friends' War Victims' Relief Committee.

Stated to have failed to register with the 44-years age-group, Mrs. Lily Phillips, of Luton, was fined £2 at Luton on Sep. 1 (reported in E. Standard) for failing to comply with a direction given by a National Service officer. She is reported to have said, "I cannot do any work to help the war," and to have "told the magistrates she was a member of the 'Ecclesia of Christ' and as such could not join herself to the State."

Owing to a printer's error last week, Norman Hately was reported to have been sent to prison, whereas, in fact, the sentence was to detention.

ETHEL MANNIN writes the introduction to "PRISON FOR WOMEN" by Kathleen Lonsdale, Sybil Morrison, etc. 24 pages; price 5d. post free. Prison Medical Reform Council, 12 West Park, London, S.E.9.

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79 SOUTHERN ROW, LONDON, W.10.
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An informal meeting of the Council of the War Resisters' International (Headquarters: 11 Abbey Rd., Enfield, Middlesex) was held in London on Aug. 28.

Owing to the fact that members of the Council of the International are scattered all over the world, it has not been possible to hold an official meeting since the outbreak of war.

At the unofficial gathering Council members resident in Great Britain were present, including Laurence Housman (chairman), Lord Ponsonby, and Harold Bing, together with H. Runham Brown (Honorary Secretary), and Grace M. Beaton (General Secretary). Other parts of the movement were represented by the attendance of friends from Belgium, France, New Zealand, Holland, and South Africa.

The War Resisters' International unites individual war resisters in 68 countries of the world, and prior to the war there were 54 affiliated organizations in 24 countries, the Peace Pledge Union being affiliated as the British Section.

THE major part of the meeting was given over to a review of the work done by the International during the last four years of war, which showed how, even under war conditions, the International has been able to receive news of its Sections and members in all parts of the world.

Particularly difficult is it to maintain the links with friends in European countries, but a report was made on work done in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Italy, Malta, Bulgaria, Rumania, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Austria, and Poland. Messages which the International had received from their contacts in many of these countries were read to the meeting.

Fuller information was given of present-day conditions for the war resister in the United States and Canada, where there had been a rapid growth in the work since the outbreak of war.

Encouraging reports of the extension of the work were also made regarding Australia, where, through agitation by the pacifist movement, the Military Service Law as relating to COs had recently been brought into line with that of this country.

Although the legal position of the CO in New Zealand is much less favourable than that in Britain, the proportion of COs in that country is considerably higher than elsewhere. The regulations regarding conscientious objectors are very severe and freedom of speech much restricted.

Report was also made on the splendid co-operation the International has received from its sections in South Africa, and upon the maintenance of the contact with the Mexican section and individual contacts in all S. American States.

PERMIT FOR LITERATURE

A considerable amount of war resistance literature has been published by the WRI during the years of war, and the International is still able to dispatch its literature to many parts of the world under the special permit granted for this purpose by the War Office.

Tribute was paid to a number of well-known figures who, during the last few years, have passed on, notably the International's late Chairman, George Lansbury; an ex-Council member, James Saunders, of New Zealand; another ex-Council member, Dr. Helene Stocker, of Germany; Pierre Ramus, of Austria; Olaf Kulman, of Norway, who was killed in a concentration camp, and Arndt Pekurinen and Aarne Selinheimo, the Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Finnish war resisters' movement, the former having died after two years' imprisonment.

The scope of work still being maintained by the War Resisters' International is vast. The whole cost of the work has been met by the generous support of many friends in all parts of the world.

The International looks forward with confidence, knowing that when this war is ended war resisters all over the world will still be found who will rise up and join hands to work together again. The problems of peace will be no less than those of war, but they will be faced in the spirit of faith and confidence in the rightness of our cause.

A. W.

Peace News readers are cordially invited to

Friends of Freedom Press
SOCIAL

to be held in the large Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, Holborn, on Saturday, September 25th, commencing at 7 p.m.

Negro and Spanish music recital; Indian Dancer; Posters; Literature Stall; Refreshments.

Tickets 1s. from Freedom Press, 27, Belsize Rd., London, N.W.6, or at the door.

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LATEST TIME for copy to be received: MONDAY. Please type copy separately from your letter.

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FOR ALL properties to be let or sold in N.W. London and Districts, apply to McCraith and Brooks, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 44 Market Place, N.W.11. (Speedwell 9888, 3 lines), who will give special attention to the requirements of pacifists.

FURNISHED accommodation required, preferably rural; Meopham Area; two. Box 86 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

SHAKEDOWN, perhaps 2, one night, usually available. Write, or phone if possible, or look in. Brunskill, Stedham, nr. Midhurst.

YOUNG COUPLE with baby seek unfurnished flat, 2/3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, or use of; St. Johns Wood or N.W. district. Box 87 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

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SHERWOOD SCHOOL, Epsom (Prog., Co-ed, Community; boarding and day; 8-18) is extending premises. A few vacancies still remain. Margaret Barclay, B.A., Harold Pratt, B.A.

FOR SALE & WANTED

CYCLING CAPE in good condition wanted. Offers to Percy Owen, 3 Gladsmuir Rd., N.19.

PACIFISTS AND GROUP Secretaries interested in stamps should write for selections, approval books, etc., to Wembley Group Secretary, 133 Sudbury Av., Wembley. Profits (about 33 1-3%) paid into nominated pacifist funds by Secretaries. References and stamp please.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, watch with second hand by girl CO taking up nursing. Any offers to Olive Smith, 10 Anson Rd., Wolverton, Bletchley, Bucks.

MEETINGS, &c.

BUDDHISM. A meeting will be held at 8 Endsleigh Gdns., W.C.1, on Sat., Oct. 2, at 3.30 p.m. Short talks by various speakers from Buddhist viewpoints. Particulars from A. S. B. Glover, 14 Caversham Rd., N.W.5.

EDMONTON, Grand Social, Sat. Sep. 18, at 6.30 p.m. Independent Church, Knights' Lane, N.9. Refreshments obtainable. Collection for local COs and Group Funds.

JOHN BARCLAY at Labour Hall, 57 Church Rd., Richmond, on Sun., Sep. 19, at 3 o'clock. Discussion followed by tea. Kingston Region of the PPU.

LEEDS CO. WEEK. All COs and their friends invited to a Social organized by the Advisory Committee, Sat., Sep. 18, 6 p.m., at Friends' Meeting House, Carlton Hill (No. 1 tram from City Square; 1d. fare). Speaker: Joe Brayshaw, C.B.C.O.

PUBLIC Lunch Hour Address at Friends House, Euston Rd., N.W.1, Sep. 21, 1.20 to 2 p.m. "Christian Victory." Francis E. Pollard.

PERSONAL

CONTACT CORRESPONDENCE CLUB. A satisfactory medium for those desiring congenial pen-friendships. Particulars, stamp, Secy., PN, 19 Ty Fry Gardens, Rumney, Cardiff.

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PIERS PLOWMAN will celebrate his 23rd birthday at H.M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubs, W.12, Sep. 25. Sender's name only on greeting cards.

QUAKER SERVICE in E. London. Our 76th Annual Report, gladly sent on receipt of a postcard, tells of the Nursery Schools, Play Centres, Sunday Schools, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Holiday Camps, Youth Clubs, Men's and Women's Meetings, Adult Education and other activities at our eight branches. The Bedford Institute Association, Quaker St., E.1.

WIDOWER with large comfortable house near Swiss Cottage, partly furnished, large garden, could accommodate someone with children willing to give little help with house and advertiser's six-year son. Write Howe, 35 Marlborough Hill, N.W.8.

FURTHER SELECTIONS FROM THE P.B.S. LIST

Cleanliness and Godliness, Reg. Reynolds. A history of Urinals throughout the Ages. 12s. 6d. (13s. post free).

Money and Morals, Eric Gill 6s. (6s. 6d. post free).

The Power of Non-Violence, Richard Gregg 6s. (6s. 6d. post free).

Beggar My Neighbour, Lionel Fielden. The Indian Problem re-stated for the Common Reader 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d. post free).

The Politics of the Unpolitical, Herbert Reed. 7s. 6d. (8s. post free).

LATEST PAMPHLETS:

The New Indian Rope Trick, Reg. Reynolds, 6d. Winning the Peace, Alfred Norris. An outline programme for post-war reconstruction, 6d. More Ignored Speeches (unpublished selections from Hansard, by Parliamentary Peace Aims Group), 1s. Communism, the story of the Communist Party, by Guy A. Aldred, 1s. 6d. Women in Prison, introduction by Ethel Mannin, 4d. September issue of the "Word," ed. Guy A. Aldred. Articles by Duke of Bedford, Rhys Davies, etc., 2d. (Please add 1d. each postage).

From THE PEOPLES BOOK SERVICE (PN), 18, Noel Street, off Wardour Street, W.1. (Write for our list, 1d.)

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WANTED, married couple with children to maintain as a permanent concern farm-house and five acres of ground as a rest house. Experience in communal living and market gardening essential. Basis of equal sharing of proceeds from work. Opportunity for separate family life. Woodroffe, High House, Bromsash, Ross-on-Wye.

LITERATURE, &c.

QUAKERISM. Information and Literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

SITUATIONS VACANT

CHRISTIAN PACIFIST Land Units have vacancies for employment under County War Agricultural Executives or farmers and in afforestation. Christian pacifists with or without land experience write Secretary, Room 16 (PN), Kingsway Hall, London, W.C.2.

EDITOR WANTED for North London local papers. Interesting, progressive job for keen journalist. Write Pittock-Buss, 47 Argyle St., W.C.1.

HOUSEKEEPER required for next six months, or permanent. £2 a week plus board and lodging. Heys Farm Guest House, W. Bradford in Ribblesdale, nr. Clitheroe, Yorks.

REQUIRED at Lincolnshire Farm Training Hostel for about 30 British and Foreign adolescents 2 keen young women for general domestic duties. Good opportunity social service in democratic community. Also TEMPORARY COOK from Sep. 23 to Oct. 5, to replace worker on holiday. Full travelling expenses and salary paid. Apply International Commission for War Refugees, 67 Brook St., London, W.1.

WANTED, CAPABLE MAN to do milk round and rationed dairy goods delivery, with Ford car. £4 weekly to capable man or woman. Box 85 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

YOUNG MAN REQUIRED to help C.O. on market garden near Taunton. Experience not essential. Good home and pleasant surroundings. Full board and lodging and small weekly amount for general expenses. Write Box 57 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

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CHRISTIAN C.O. (24), experienced hostel warden, seeks similar work among young people, South or Midlands preferred. Box 84, PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

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C.O. (27), EX-PRISON, seeks land work near town, pref. Lancs, Ches. Fit, some experience, small capital available; tractor contracting out sideline or otherwise. Available end Sep. Box 79 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

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DERBYSHIRE HILLS. Food Reform Vegetarian Guest House for happy holidays or restful recuperation; all modern comforts. A. and K. S. Ludlow, The Briers, Crich, Matlock (Station: Ambergate; Tel Ambergate 44).

LAKE DISTRICT Pacifist Community offers accommodation from now, and during autumn and winter to people in need of holiday. Ex-prison COs welcomed. Terms reasonable and according to means. Write: Secretary, CO Community, West Vale, Far Sawrey, Ambleside.

WYE VALLEY. Guest house in own parkland of 150 acres. Homely atmosphere. Vegetarians and others catered for. From £3. "Lindors," St. Briavels, Glos.

MISCELLANEOUS

GROUP MEDITATION (London), Yoga and Heard-Huxley theories. Active proponents, write Bragg, Merville, 105 Tulsa Hill S.W.2.

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THE MACDONALD COLLEGE, the Workers' Eton. Educational, Social-teachers, Civil Servants, Journalists, Parents' social workers, etc. Stamped addressed envelope. Katharine MacDonald, M.S.F., principal, ex-Labour College tutor. 6 Lansdowne Cres., Glasgow.

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List 1d. Books bought and exchanged.